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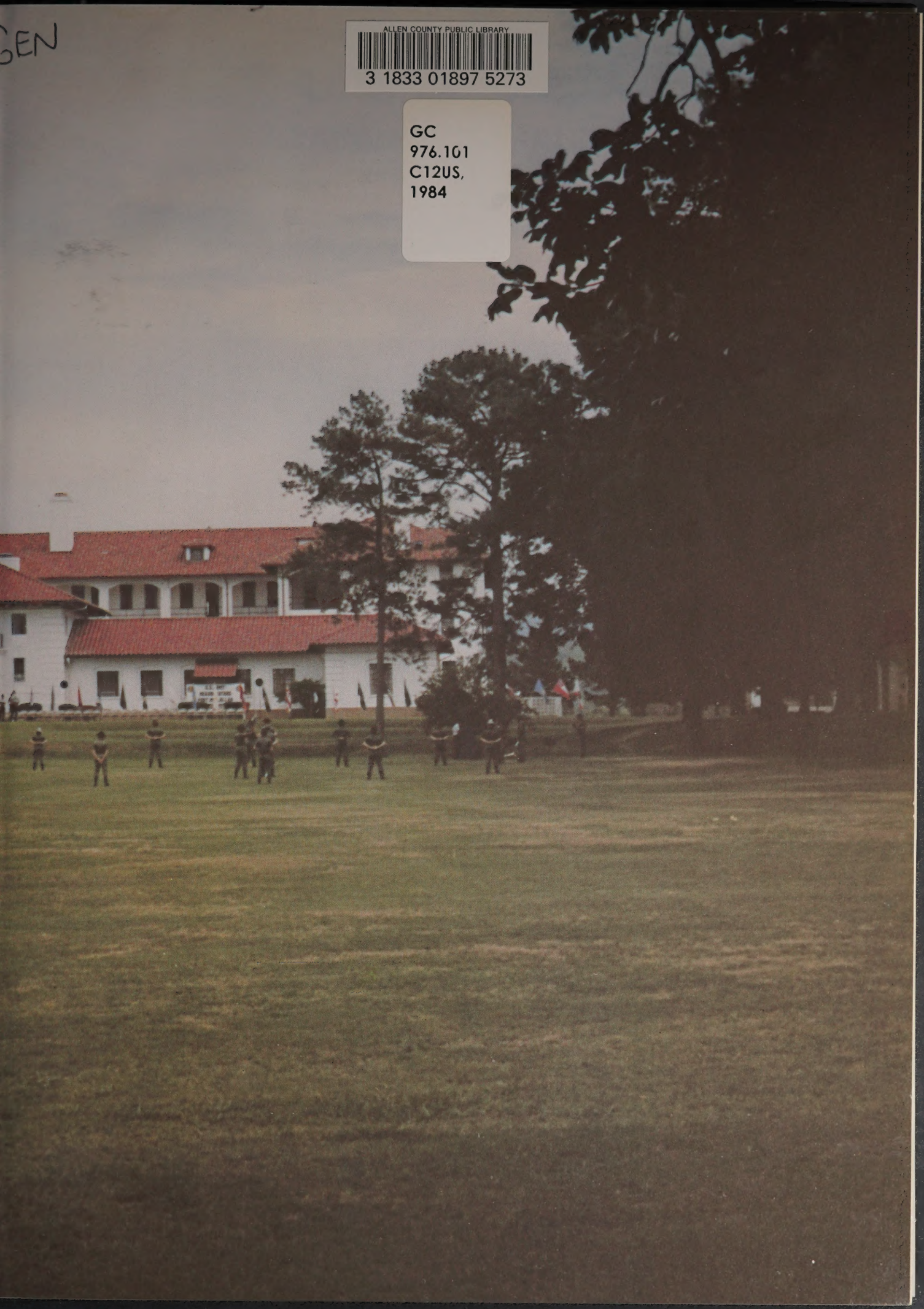
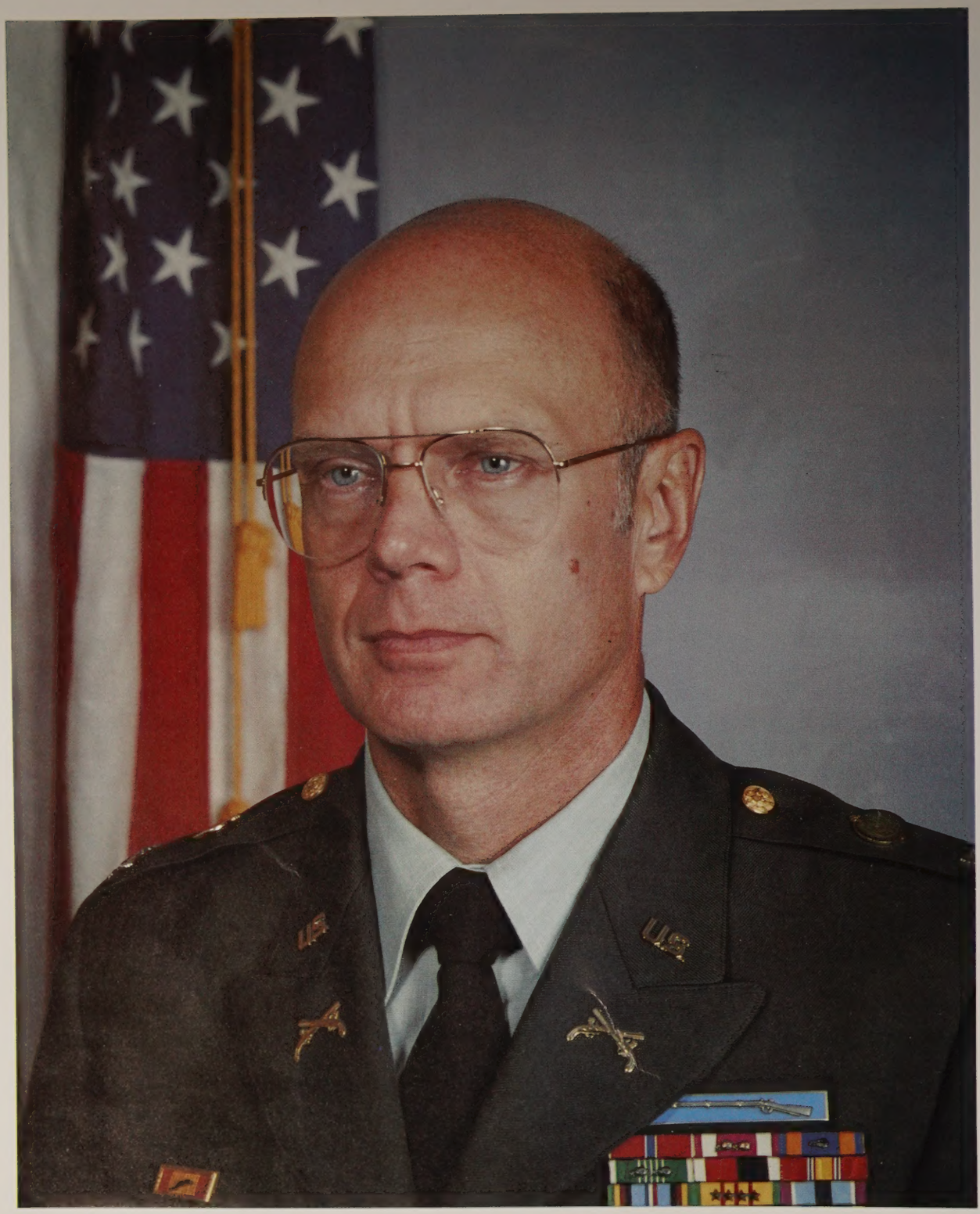


U. S. ARMY
TRAINING BRIGADE

FORT McCLELLAN, ALABAMA

MAJOR GENERAL ALAN A. NORD
COMMANDING GENERAL

BRIGADIER GENERAL CALEB J. ARCHER
DEPUTY COMMANDER FOR TRAINING



COLONEL RONALD S. DURIAN

TRAINING BRIGADE COMMANDER

TRAINING BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS

HISTORY OF FORT McCLELLAN

ITS HERITAGE .....

After several years of study the War Department established Camp McClellan on July 18, 1917. The camp was named in honor of Major General George B. McClellan. McClellan was General-in-Chief of the US Army from 1861 to 1862, and was Governor of New Jersey from 1878 - 1881. Although it is unusual for a Southern fort to be named after a Northern general, there are strong indications for McClellan's name as a logical choice. Camp McClellan was a mobilization camp used to quickly train men for WW II. General McClellan is credited with the quick training and mobilization of the Army of the Potamac during the Civil War. Most of the first soldiers arriving at the camp were from the North. In fact, the first group to train were from New Jersey, McClellan's home state.

The newly activated 29th National Guard Division from the Mid-Atlantic states, commanded by Major General Charles G. Morton, arrived in August 1917. Two months later there were 27,753 men training at the camp. The 29th went to France in June 1918 and suffered 5,570 casualties in the Meuse-Argonne offensive. Morton Road, near Baker Gate, is named in honor of Major General Morton.

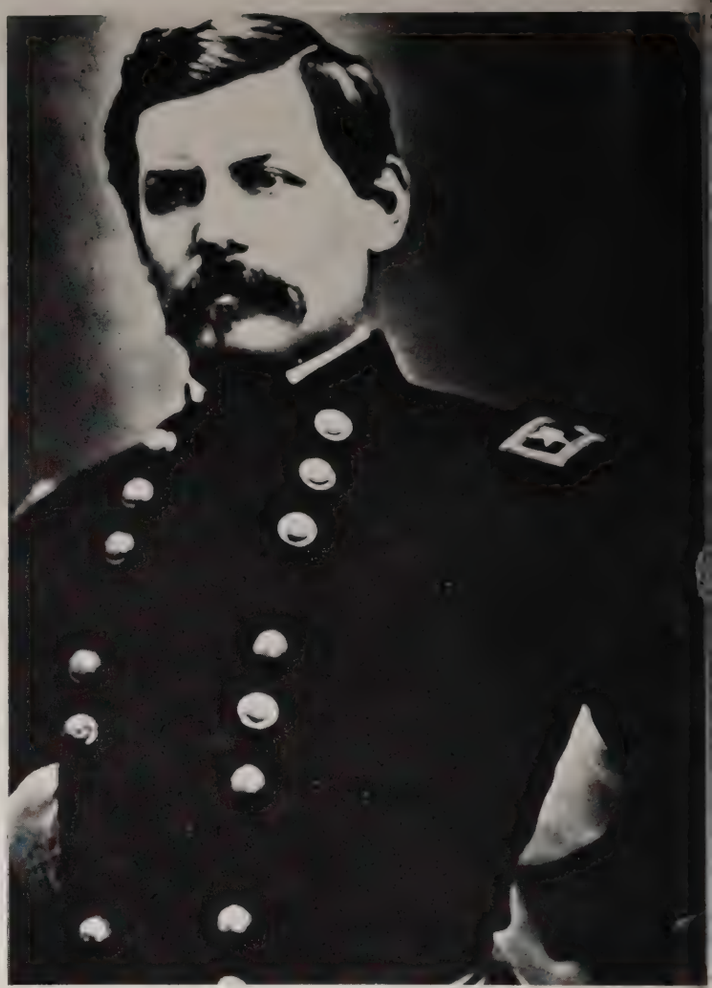
The Recruit Training Center was inactivated and the number of soldiers on post dwindled rapidly after the war. The installation was placed on inactive status June 30, 1947. Only a maintenance crew roamed the post.

Plans were made during 1950 to again use the area for National Guard training. The replacement training center for the Chemical Corps was activated during 1951, with Fort McClellan as its permanent home. In 1962, the name of the activity was changed from the Chemical Corps School to the US Army Chemical Center and School, until it was disestablished during 1973.

The Women's Army Corps School was founded at Fort McClellan on September 25, 1952. Approximately two years later, official ceremonies were conducted to establish the post as the first permanent home of the US Women's Army Corps Center. McClellan remained its home until the Corps was disestablished and its flag retired in 1978. Participating in the final ceremony was Major General Mary E. Clarke, the last director of the Women's Army Corps and destined to later become the Commanding General of Fort McClellan, the first woman officer ever to command a major Army installation.

Another activity, the US Army Combat Developments Command Chemical Biological-Radiological Agency, moved to Fort McClellan in 1962. It was later disestablished along with the Chemical School during 1973.

To meet the requirement for the Vietnam War, an Advanced Individual Training Infantry Brigade was activated in 1966. With the mission change, the fort was renamed the US Army School/Training Center and Fort McClellan. Due to continued force reductions in Vietnam, the brigade was deactivated in Apr. 1970, after training more than 30,000 men.



Major General George B. McClellan

Official ceremonies were held July 11, 1975, marking the move of the US Army Military Police School from Fort Gordon, Georgia.

A major reorganization of the post began in the fall of 1976 and was completed on May 13, 1977, when the colors of the WAC Center and School were retired during ceremonies on Marshall Parade Ground.

After reestablishment in December, 1979, the US Army Chemical School relocated here from Aberdeen, Maryland, and joined with the Military Police School and the Training Brigade to make Fort McClellan the only military installation in the United States with three major missions.

Fort McClellan is now "home" for an average military population of about 10,000 people, including about 5,000 who are permanently assigned. The post also employs about 1,500 civilians who reside in the nearby communities of Anniston, Jacksonville, Oxford, Piedmont, Gadsden, Talladega, Heflin, Lincoln, Weaver and Pell City.

Camp McClellan was redesignated Fort McClellan, a permanent post, on July 1, 1929. New construction went rapidly. The 27th Division arrived from New York during October 1940. One of the first units to depart for combat in WW II, the 27th had orders to report overseas 12 days after the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor. The Division fought in the Marshall and Gilbert Islands, Saipan, Guam and the Philippines, and was later on occupational duty in Japan. A reunion took place here in the summer of 1980, bringing many old warriors back to where they first smelled gun powder and heard taps.

A 3,000 capacity Prison Internment Camp for prisoners of war was built during 1943 when Fort McClellan became the temporay home for many enemy soldiers. A memorial cemetery located near the western corner of the post is the final resting place for 26 German and three Italian prisoners of war who died during captivity.

Nearly 500,000 men were trained at Fort McClellan during World War II, including a company of Japanese-Americans who helped familiarize American troops with methods used by Japanese soldiers. Many individuals and units trained here received the highest military honors and decorations during the war.

During 1943, the Branch Immaterial Replacement Training Center at Fort McClellan was replaced by the Infantry Replacement Training Center, which trained recruits in basic soldiering skills. When the war ended, the center trained soldiers for occupation duty until November 1946, when the fort became a recruit training center.

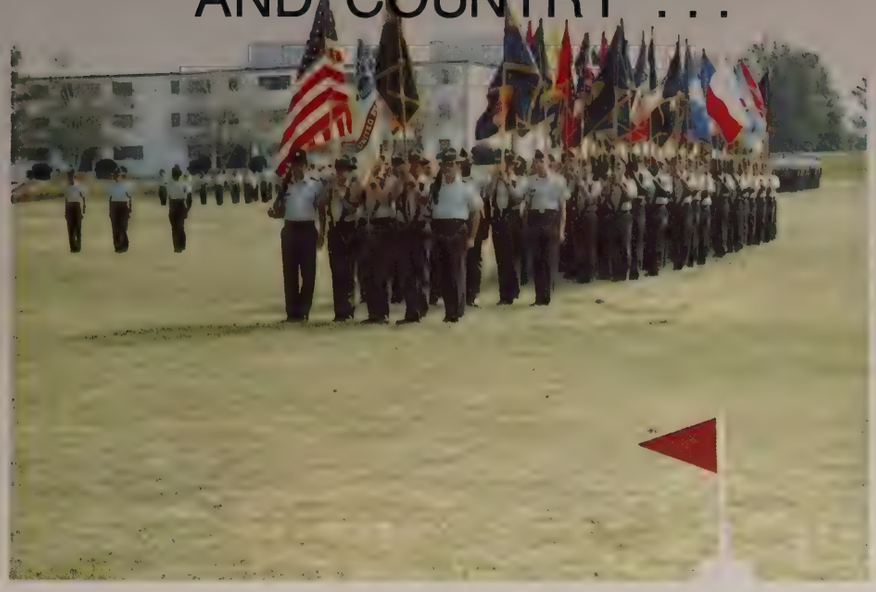
THE LAND .....

Fort McClellan is located three miles north of Anniston, Alabama on Highway 21, 90 miles west of Atlanta and 55 miles east of Birmingham. The Choccolocco foothills, part of the Appalachian Mountain chain surrounds the post. Elevation is approximately 2,000 feet.

A spur ridge of the Choccolocco foothills crosses the main post from north to south. The ridge first attracted military interest in 1898 during the Spanish-American War, when the mountains were discovered to form an excellent background for artillery firing.

FOR GOD . . .

AND COUNTRY . . .



RECEPTION STATION

This is the gateway to the Army. How do they get everything accomplished here? This may be one of the thoughts that occurs in the soldiers' minds as they process through the Fort McClellan Reception Station. It becomes quite clear to them they do get a great deal accomplished during the brief three days stay.

Aptitude test, physical examination, a classification interview, orientation meeting, a clothing issue and the creation of a permanent file — all are completed within the few days of processing at the Reception Station.

The change from civilian to soldier has to be a swift one, for they will receive intensive training in the fundamentals of soldiering that may have to be applied in the defense of our country and their own lives.

The beginning of a new career, new challenges, and lifelong friendships becomes a reality as each day passes. Even as the soldiers move to their training companies, they have begun to understand a little more of the routine that will become such an important part of their Training.

OFF

CLOTHING - ISSUE AND FITTING

Soldiers are fitted for their personal garments such as: shoes, socks, undergarments, battle dress uniform, hats, boots, and dress uniform.

WHAT IS BASIC TRAINING?

The Basic Training program is designed to produce new soldiers who are motivated, disciplined, physically conditioned, trained in the common soldierly skills, and capable of taking their place in the ranks of the Army in the field after Military Occupational Specialty (MOS) qualification. Therefore all soldiers who complete Basic Training have:

a. Demonstrated the strength, stamina, and agility to perform the tasks prescribed and understand the higher standards of physical conditioning which are required for completion of initial entry training.

b. Demonstrated the desire and have accepted the need to apply themselves to accomplishing assigned tasks.

c. Understand and adhered to their enlistment obligation, including the Oath of Enlistment, and their role as soldiers.

d. Sworn their devotion to the Army in its defense of the United States and principles embodied in the Constitution.

e. Understood and will abide by the Uniform Code of Military Justice and other statutes and applicable rules and regulations.

f. Been trained in the common soldierly skills which apply to all soldiers regardless of MOS or duty position.

MAP READING

Map reading — Teaches the soldier basic principles map reading. Included is grid coordinates, distance, ain recognition and general knowledge needed for cessful navigation.

M-16

The rifle becomes the soldier's tool in a profession of arms and like any other profession the use of the tool must be second nature. Basic Rifle marksmanship provides the basis of training and begins on the 25 meter range where they learn to sight and aim, allowing variation in the wi terrain, and distance; they learn to analyze their own fi actions and judge their performance. Then they are re to move on to more advanced rifle training.

M - 16

M-16

The culmination of many hours of training and nforcement. An exercise designed to test the soldiers ity to apply all previously taught skills and principles and gage targets effectively at various ranges. Depending on number of targets scored as hits, the soldier is signated a sharpshooter, marksman or expert as indicated ow.

QUALIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

23-29 Target Hits ..... Marksman
30-35 Target Hits ..... Sharpshooter
36-40 Target Hits ..... Expert

NUCLEAR BIOLOGICAL CHEMICAL WARFARE

The battlefield of the future — what may it be like? In the face of uncertainty, preparedness is essential. The Army prepares its soldiers with the necessary training in defense against nuclear, biological and chemical agents.

How is the NBC attack recognized. How to protect oneself ... what first aid measure can be taken? The soldier learns the questions and the answers.

Practical training in the use of the protective mask is an essential part of NBC training. The constant drills pay off when the word "Gas" is heard.

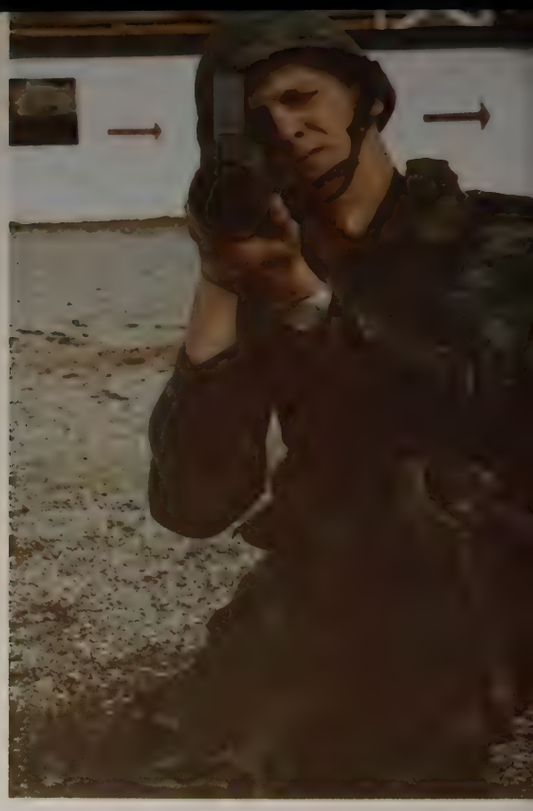
ROAD MARCH

NIGHT FIRE

OFFENSIVE TECHNIQUES

Off Tech — To teach the soldier the proper application of cover, concealment, suppression, and teamwork in the offensive role.

L.A.W.



M-203

M-60

MACHINE GUN

M-60 — To teach the soldier the proper way to load, unload, and fire the M-60 Machine Gun. This range also demonstrates the capabilities of the weapon.

CONFIDENCE COURSE

This course is designed to cultivate confidence and a spirit of daring, and is excellent physical conditioner.

DINING FACILITY

A relatively new phase echoing in the Army. Although the phase is new, the purpose is not. Equipped with the same modern machines and facilities as some of the more modern civilian dining establishments, it is extremely efficient. At peak performance the dining facility is capable of serving up to 250 soldiers in 15 minutes in battery size dining facility and 1250 soldiers in 45 minutes in a Batallion consolidated facility. It is however, reminiscent of the days when it was called the "Mess Hall".

BIVOUAC

Previous instruction is climaxed by a bivouac-encampment exercise in the field. Here they live in tents, eat food prepared in the field and practice the skills of the soldier in the forward battle zone.

They march to and from the site of the encampment — carrying their weapons and full packs.

Not only does this exercise teach the soldiers to appreciate the conveniences provided by the rear area facilities, but it reinforces the fact that as soldiers trained to fight, they must know how to take advantage of nature and survive in the field.

COMMUNICATIONS

Communications - The soldier learns proper use of radios/telephones currently in use. They also learn proper transmission procedures, as well as maintenance of the equipment.

CLAYMORE MINES

Claymore — Teaches the general characteristics of the M18A1 Claymore Mine. The soldier also learns proper emplacement as well as procedure for retrieving and storage of the mine.

HAND GRENADE

Flat on the stomach the soldier feels the ground tremble from the blast of a hand grenade thrown ten seconds earlier. In the block of instruction that precedes this exercise, types, characteristics and capabilities of the grenade are outlined. In addition, rigid techniques are practiced and lead to throw of a live grenade at a 35 meter target.

End of Cycle

The End of Cycle Test is the culmination of intens challenging training for each soldier. The test is performance, oriented evaluation where new soldie demonstrate their ability to perform certain selected criti tasks learned during basic training. These tasks are select for testing based on what is critical for battlefield survivabil and their relationship to soldier development. Soldiers mu pass the EOC test to graduate from Basic Training. This te is what the training is all about—making good soldiers.

MUREL
MUREL
COLOMBIA

Bear Pit

Primary purpose of Bear Pit is to instill teamwork and esprit de corp in the soldier. Soldiers are divided into two teams, object being to remove the other team from the Pit within the allotted time.

FORT McCLELLAN, ALABAMA

FIRST BATTALION

LTC James Wood
Battalion Commander

MAJ Jamie Pirson
Battalion Executive Officer

CPT Mary Nosco
Battalion Operations Officer

CSM Larry Richards
Command Sergeant Major

CPT Robert Bonner
Battalion Chaplain

COMPANY D

Commenced Training
April 6, 1984

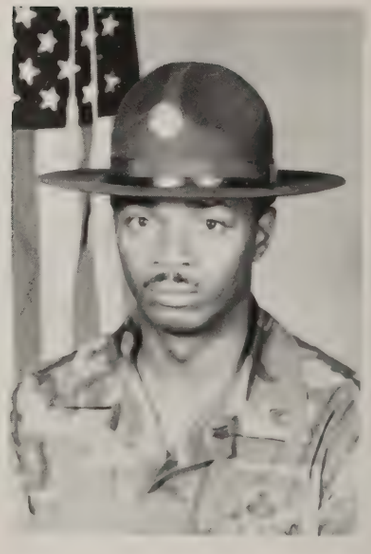
CPT Arthur J. Slavinski
Company Commander

Completed Training
May 30, 1984

2LT Keith R. Hawkins
Training Officer

1SG Jack H. Lamey
First Sergeant

SSG Robin Cuseo
Operations Sergeant

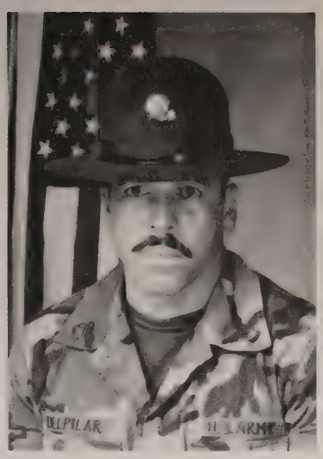


SFC Willie J. Gamble
Senior Drill Sergeant

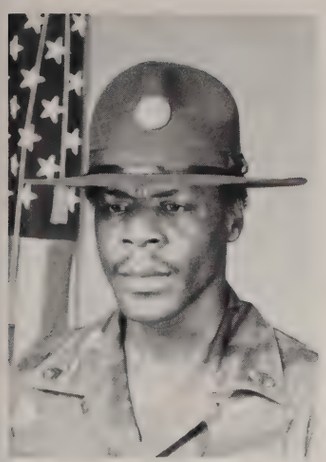
SFC E. C. Fisher
Drill Sergeant

SSG K. E. Kaiser
Drill Sergeant

SFC G. M. Shirley
Drill Sergeant



SFC G. J. Delpilar
Drill Sergeant



SSG J. Cobb
Drill Sergeant

SSG W. V. Halsey
Drill Sergeant

SSG S. W. Cady
Drill Sergeant

SSG A. E. Woods
Drill Sergeant

SGT M. L. Norris
Drill Sergeant

Pictures Not Available

SSG J. F. Frost
Drill Sergeant

SSG V. Vazques
Supply Sergeant

FT. MCCLELLAN
COMPANY D1

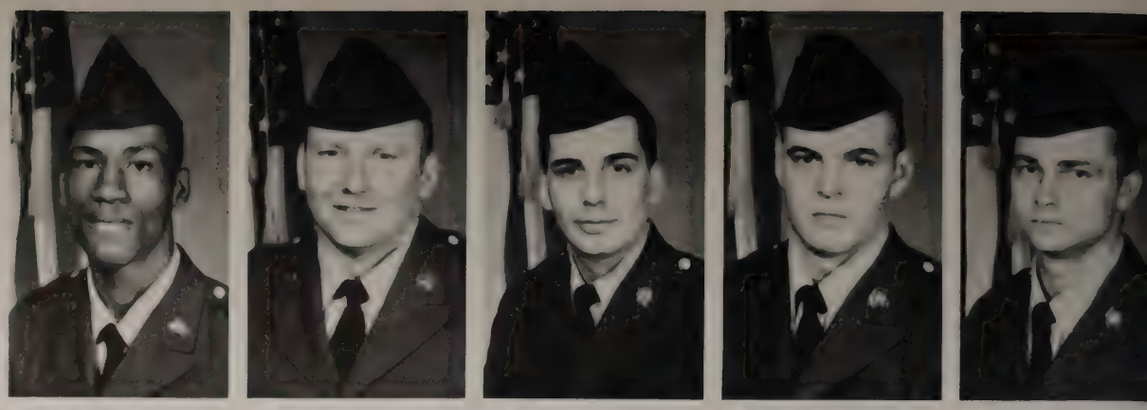
Anderson, Carl

Anderson, Edward

Anderson, Richard D

Appleton, Scott D

Bailey, Houston D



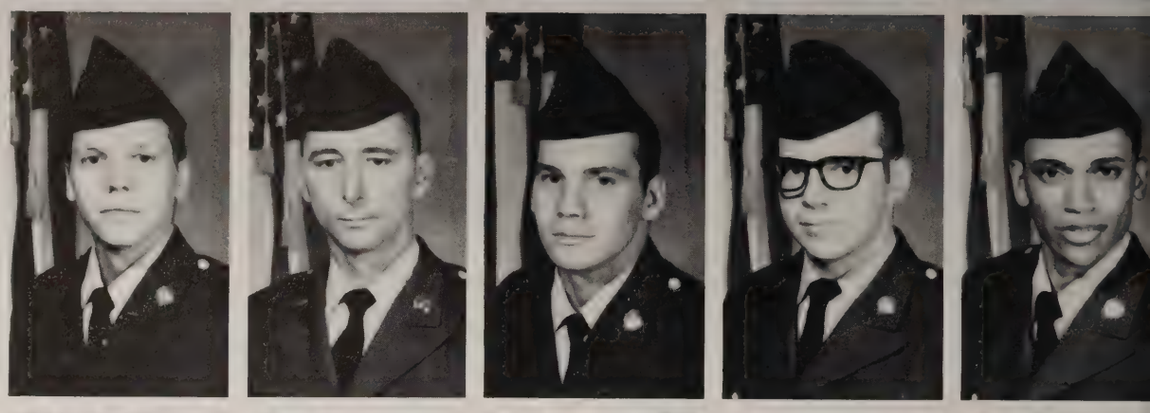
Baumgardner, Paul O

Benson, William J

Boerst, Dan A

Bowers, Michael A

Boyd, David L



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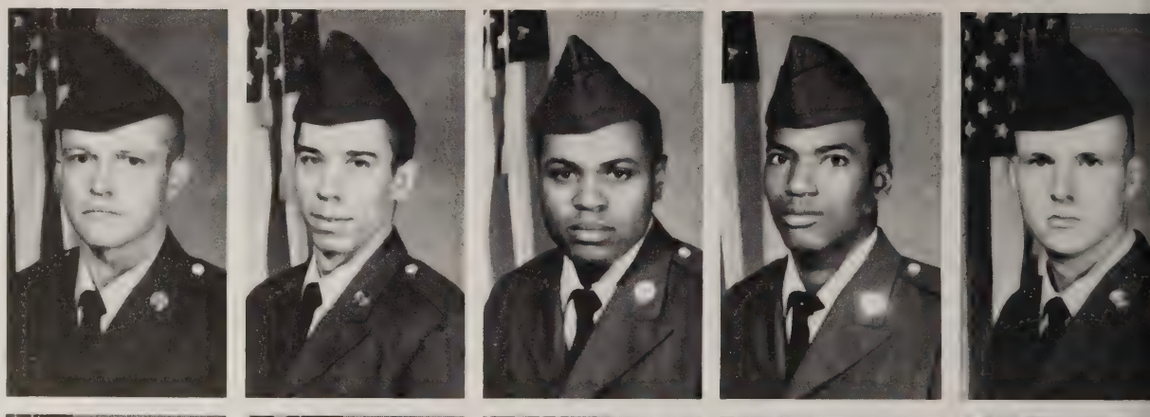
Bryan, Andrew W

Bryant, Chester

Carey, Leonard J

Carter, Steve A



Castro, Anthony B

Cater, Terry B

Champion, Michael D

Clark, James A

Clark, Sterling L

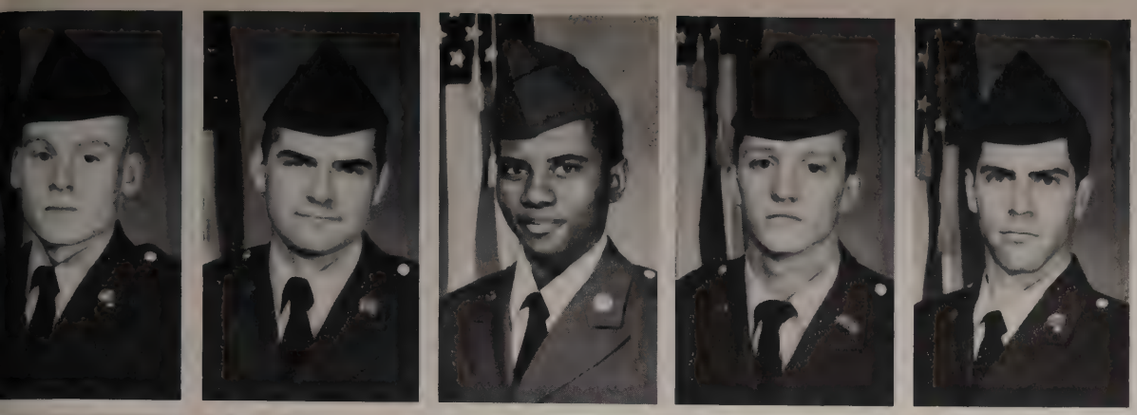
Claycamp,
Christopher E

Coachman, Curtis R

Cochran, Timothy D

Compton, Michael R

Cook, Thomas A



FT. MCCLELLAN
COMPANY D1

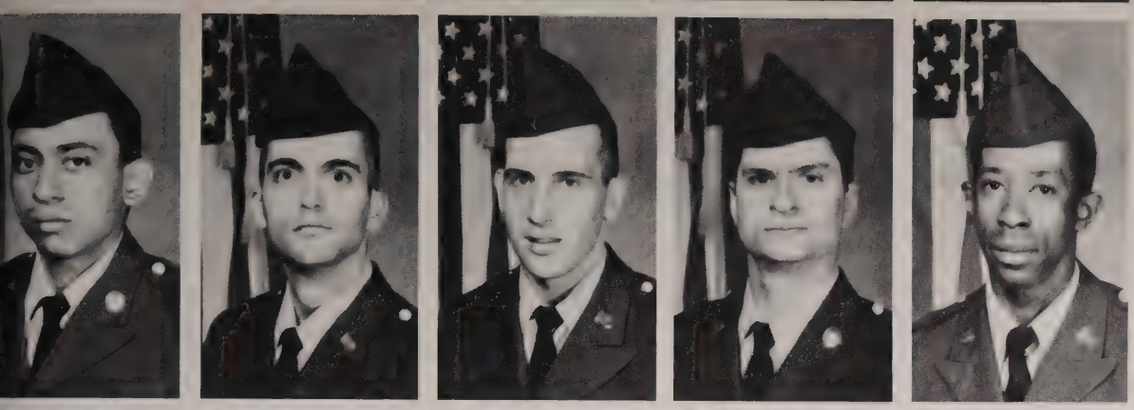
Cook, William A

Crowl, Carl K

Daniels, Raun E

Daub, Clark

Davis, Mark



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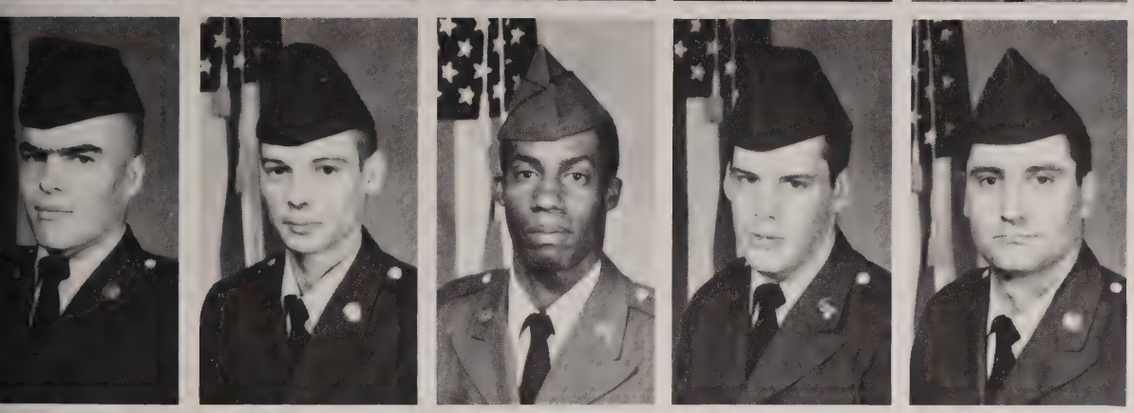
Dennet, James A

Deupser, Kenneth R

Dillman, Earl

Dixon, Todd



Dorsey, Daniel M

Downey, Richard

Ellis, David

Forman, Steven F

Friedman, Phillip

Gableman, Thomas F

Galloway, Diamond S

Garland, David S

Garofalo,
Fredrick J

Garvin, Michael P

Gearhart, Jeffery A

Giard, Duke

Gonzales, Michael

Graham, Tracy L

Gray, Billy J

FT. MCCLELLAN
COMPANY D1

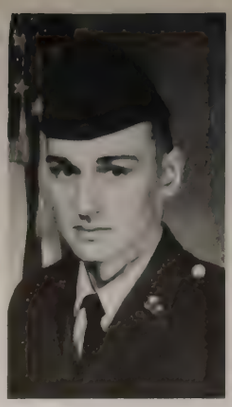
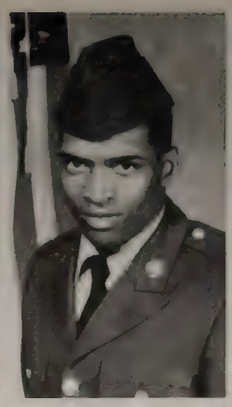
Gray, Daniel J

Gray, Gregory L

Hackett, George L

Harrel, Stephen

Harris, Michael G

Haynes, David N

Heath, Richard

Hengsteler,
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Herrmann, Brian

Hill, Gordon S

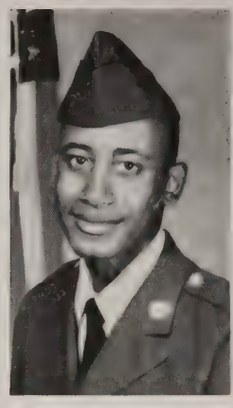
Hill, Wesley

Horn, Jeffrey J

Horvath, Miklos G

Houston, Victor

Houtz, Keith A



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Isenberger, John R

Iverson, Bren M

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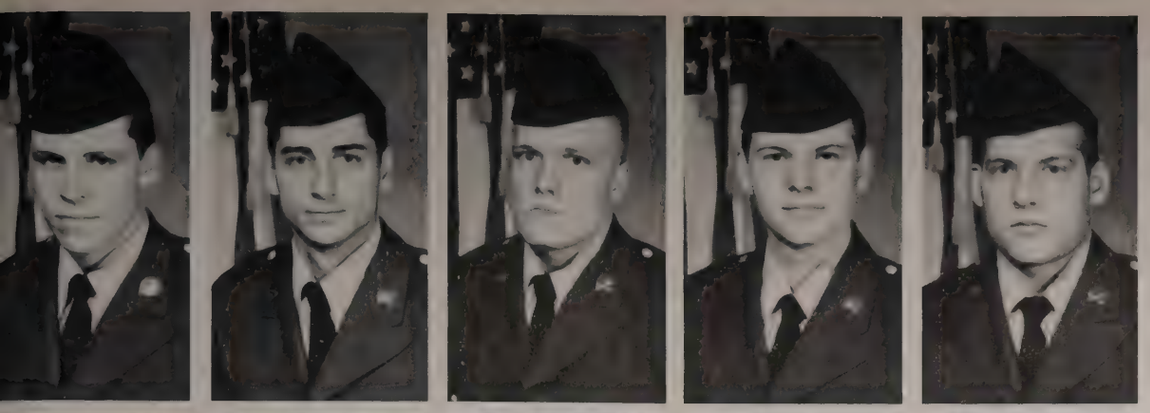
Jackson, James

Jackson, Leroy

Jankovic, Paul

Johnson, Joseph

Johnson, Marc Q



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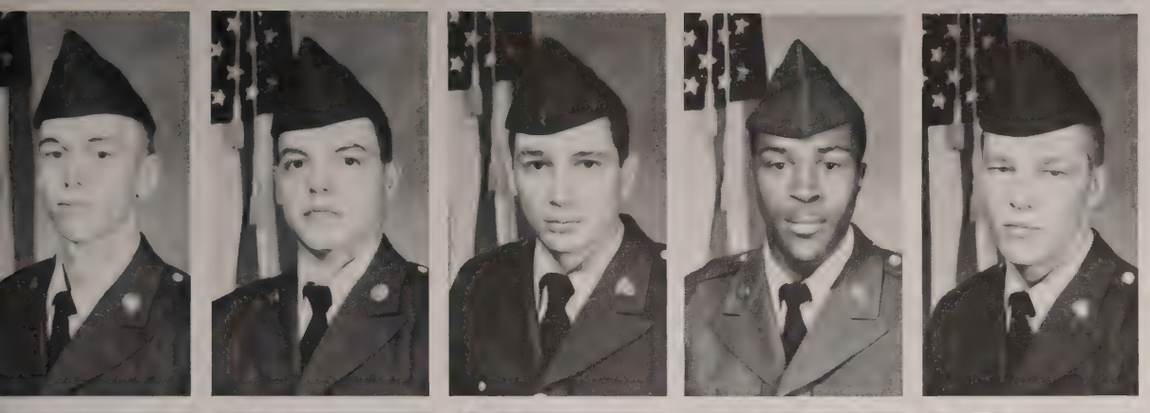
Justice, Steven B

Kahmann Robert F

Kale, Andrew B

Kilmer, Thomas C

King, Gregory W



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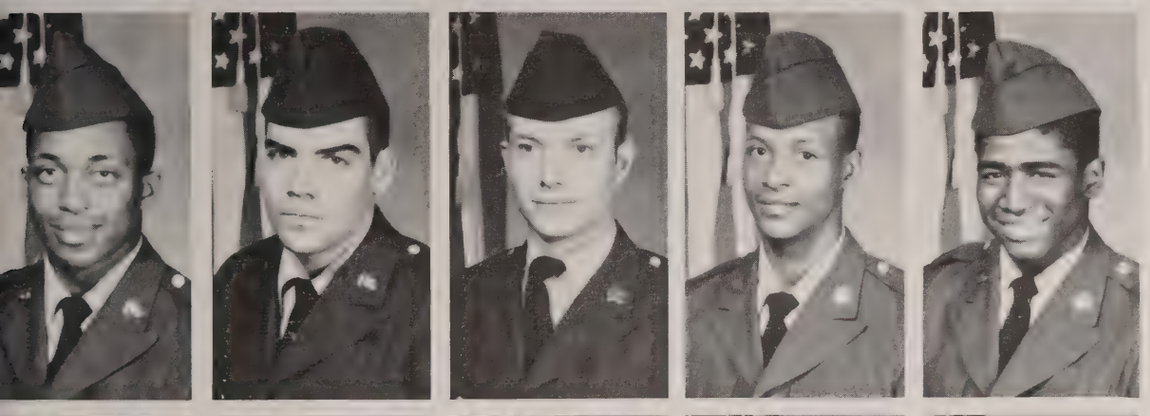
Kroeplin, James

Ladd, Forrest C

Lazenoy, Bobby

Lemmer, John E



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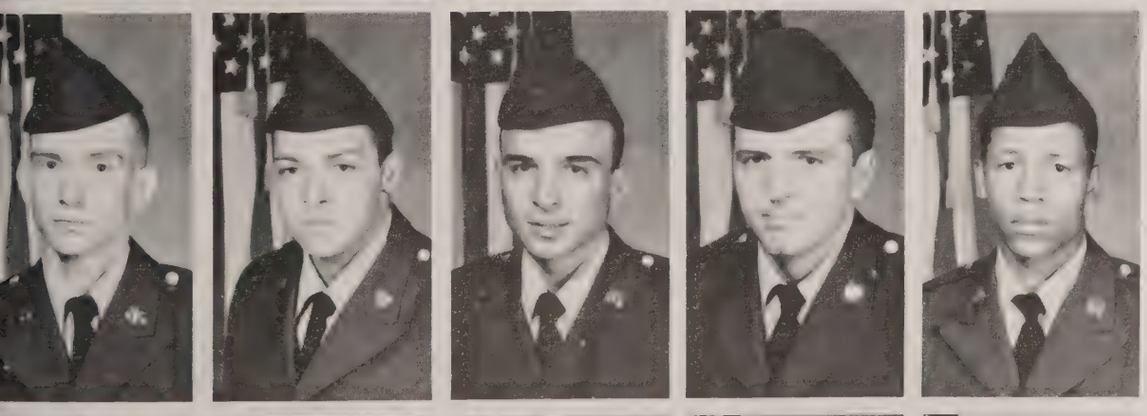
Lindes, Michael

Little, Robert

Love, Michael

Mackall, Clarence E



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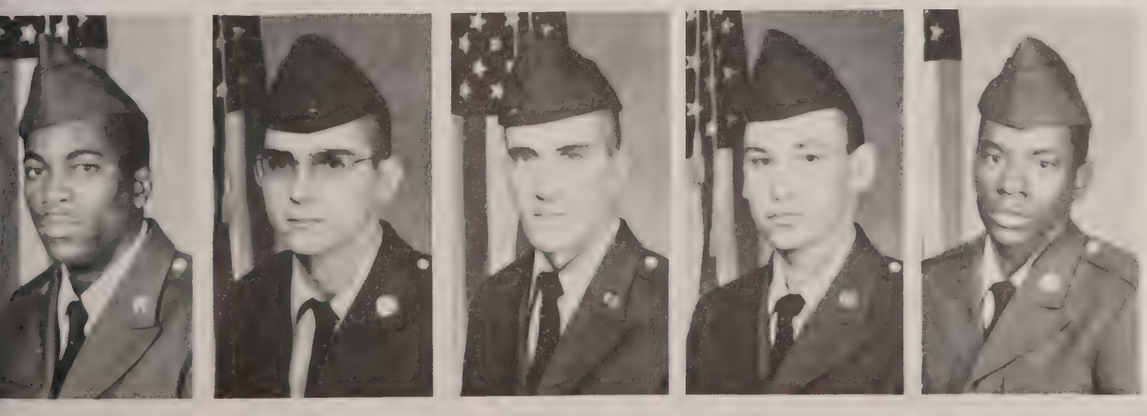
Martin, Anthony C

Martinez, Edward

Marty, Ritchie

Mason, Ronnie F



McCall, Harry L

McCreary, Hans J

McElyea, Timothy L

Metcalf, Frank M

Miles, Morrell

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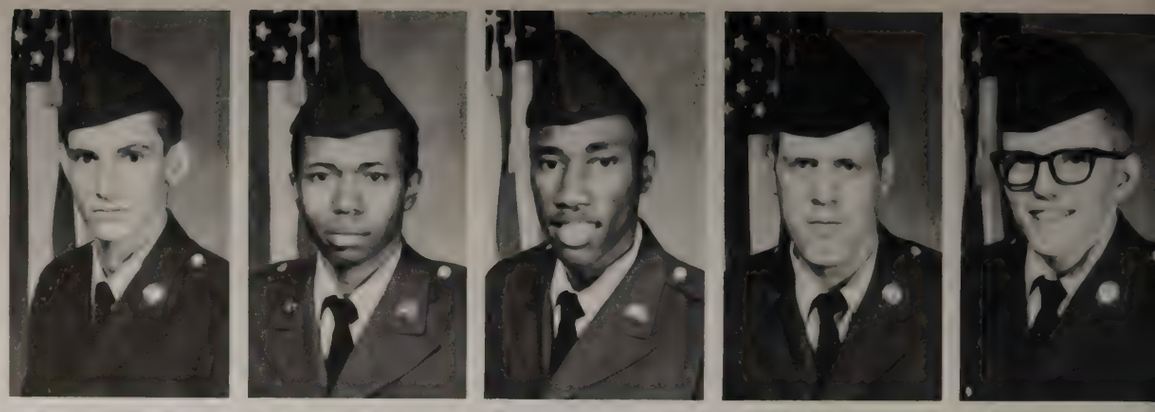
COMPANY D1



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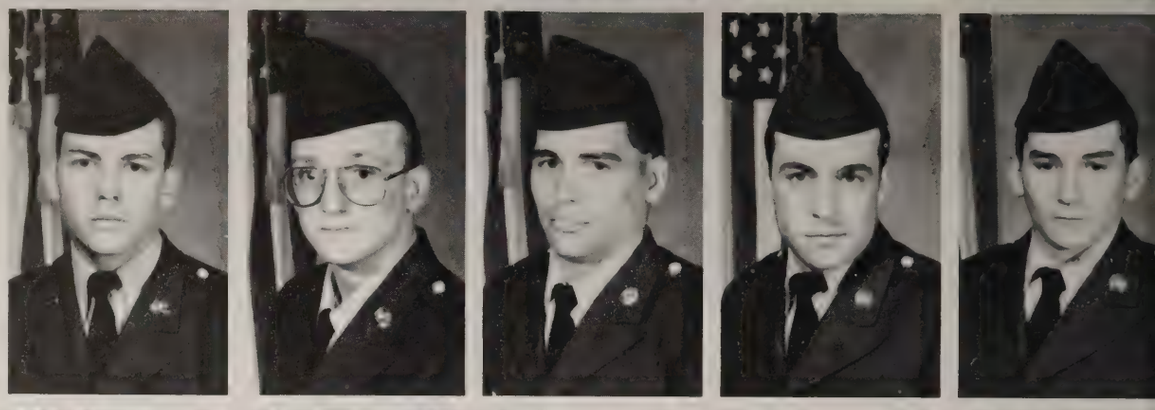
Mills, Deluie A

Mitchell, Jesse T

Moos, Mark J

Moppin, Marvin L



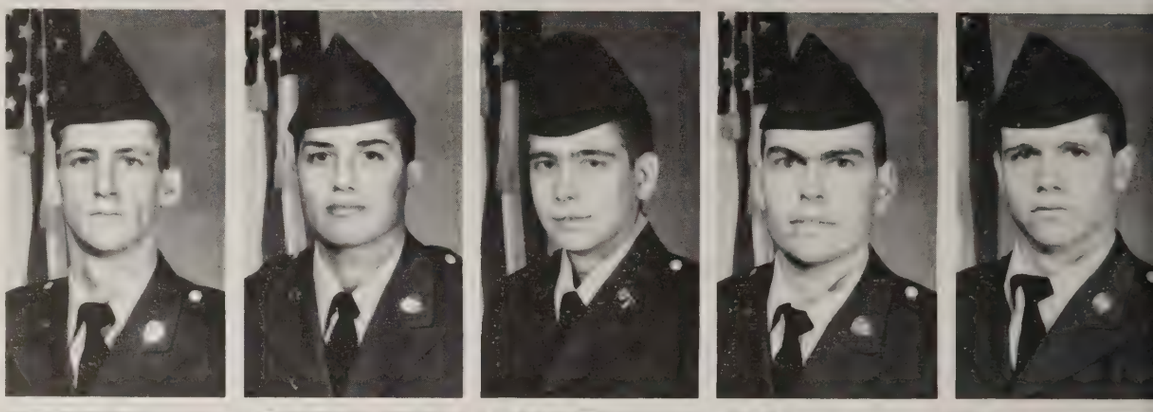
Mott, Gerry

Mullen, Michael P

Nelson, Duane

Noe, Joseph M

Noel, John M



Nuckols, Lloyd K

Ortega, Andrew J

Page, Raymond J

Palmer, David

Plett, Rodney

Ramey, Earnest J

Rangel, Ernest

Redmon, David G

Robertson, Gregory

Robinson, Kelvin T

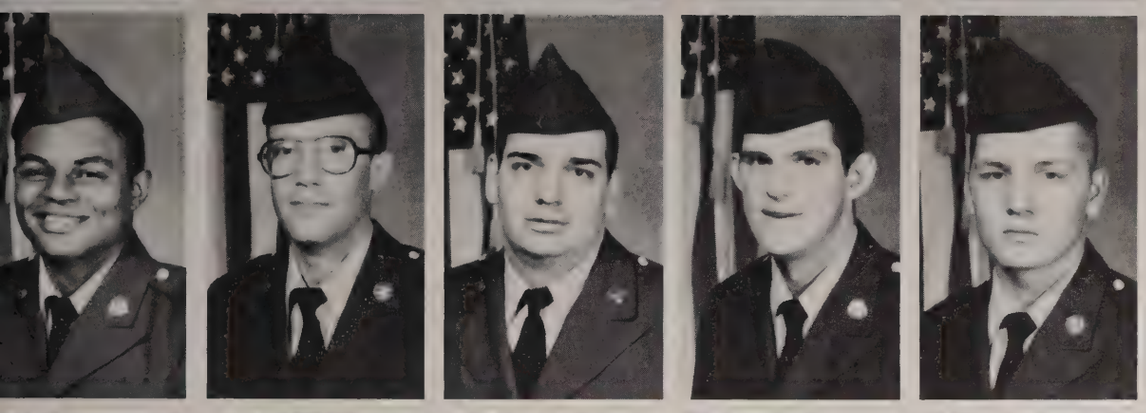
Robinson, Tyrone

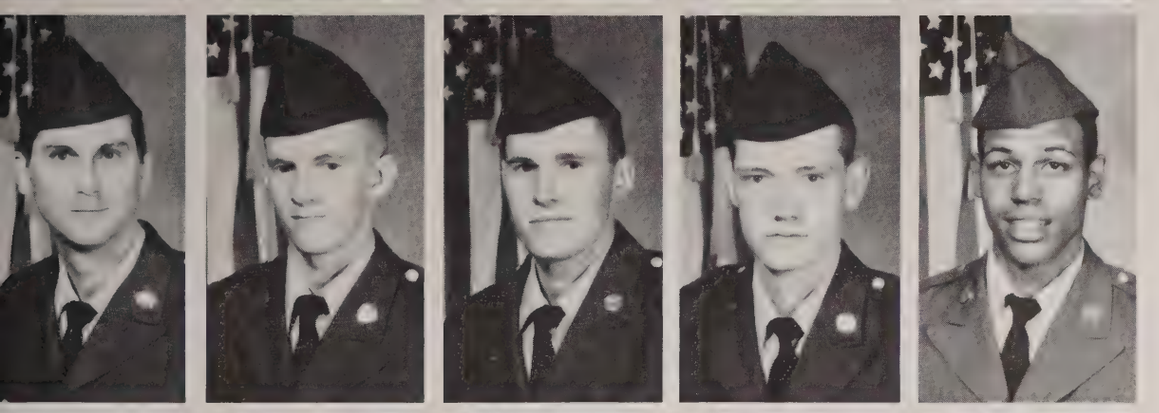
Rodriguez, Jose

Rogers, Darsie D

Rose, Michael A

Salisbury, Gary





FT. MCCLELLAN
COMPANY D1

Sandlin, Michael L

Sawyers, Shelby

Sepulveda, Raymond

Sharpe, Jackie C

Shaughnessy,
Andrew J

Slaughter,
Jeffery M

Smith, Paul W

Stackhouse, Donald

Stanley, Darvis G

Stephenson,
Robert W

Stratton, Bobbie E

Tamayo, Michael R

Theaker, Kyle R

Thompson, Jeffery J

Townsend, Louis E

Trafford, Michael E

Tudor, Raymond

Tuite, Andrew

Vercellotti,
William

Vonk, Michael J

Walker, Michael L

FT. MCCLELLAN
COMPANY D1

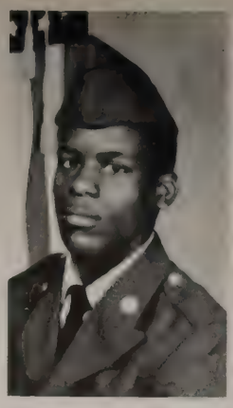
Walker, Norris L

Walsh, Roger

Welch, Jeffrey S

White, Charles L

Whitt, Jerry D



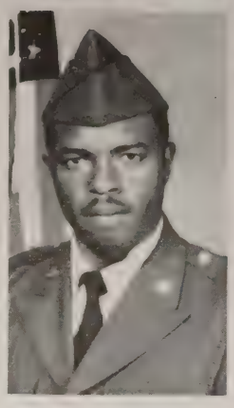
Williams, Donald R

Williams, John F

Wilson, Kevin

Wilson, Robert R

Wilson, Roderick M



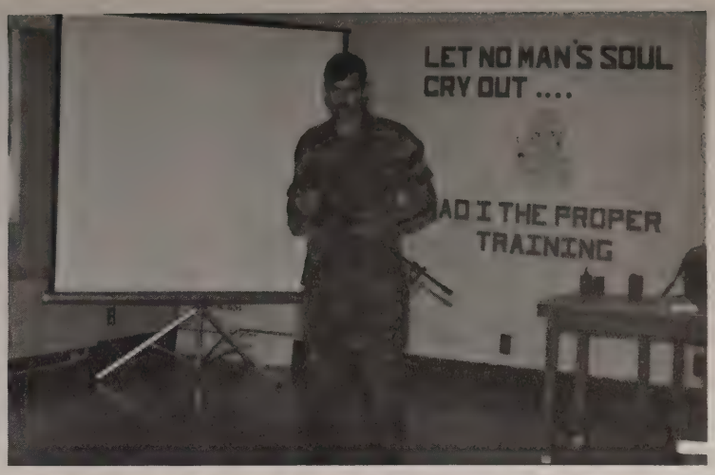
Wilson, Stephen

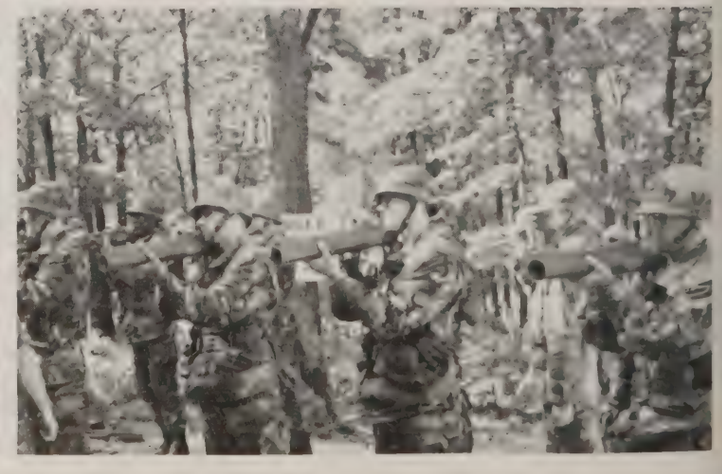
Worley, David

Wynn, Vincent A

Zangus, Martin

Zelhofer, Daniel


LET NO MAN'S SOUL
CRY OUT ....
AD I THE PROPER
TRAINING



Graduation

6/3/2011
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HF GROUP – IN